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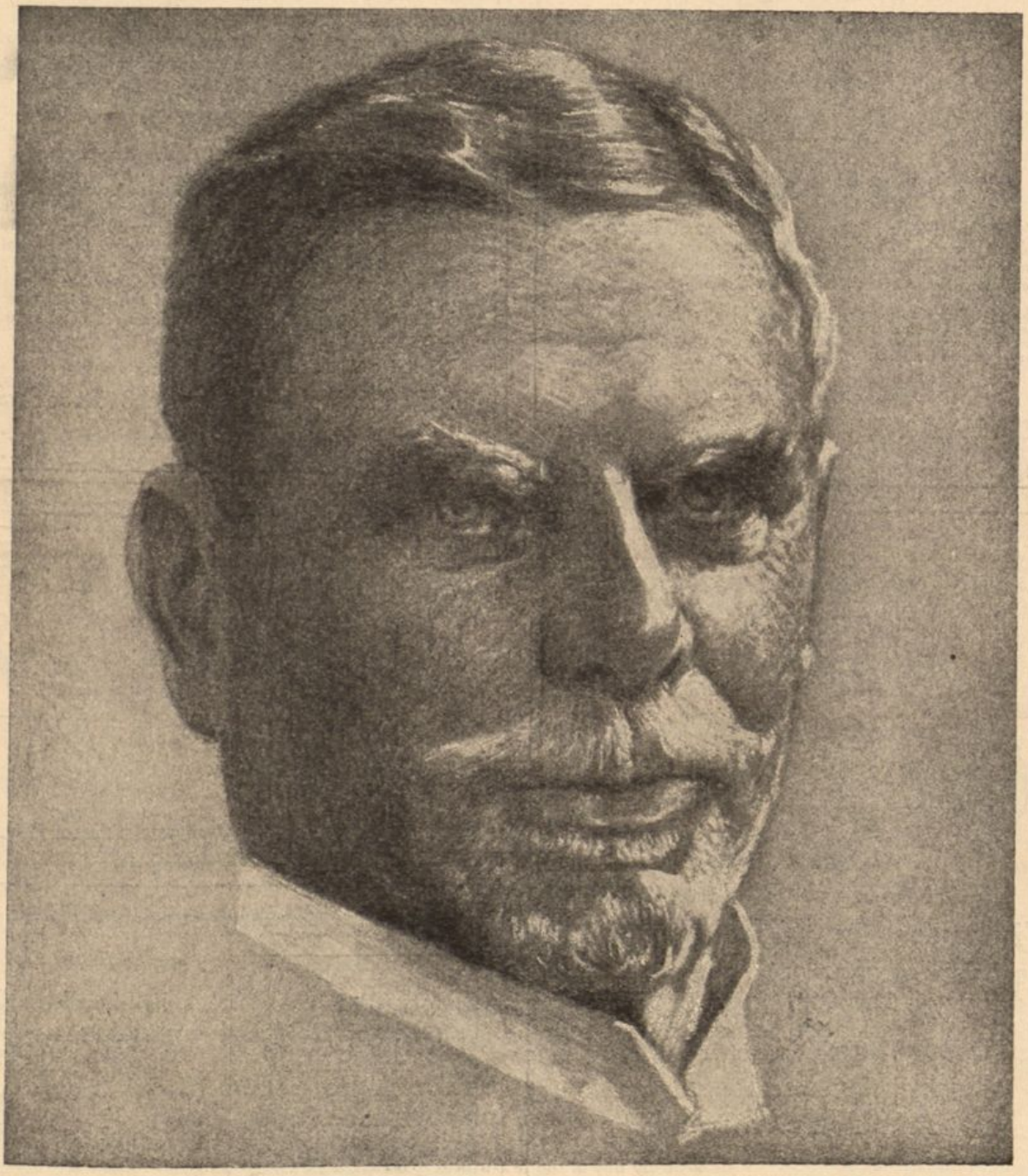
THE Fatherland

A Weekly



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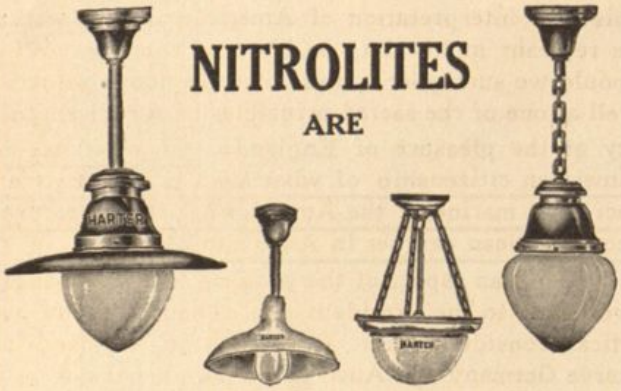

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Edited by George Sylvester Viereck and Frederick F. Schrader

Vol. I. No. 20 DECEMBER 23, 1914 Price, 5 Cents

LET THE FLAG PROTECT THE CARGO

SEVERAL ships, sailing under the American flag to neutral countries, loaded with "conditional" contraband of war, have been seized or held up by the English. The last steamer held up was the *George Hawley*, owned by the American Exporters Line, which was detained by the British authorities December 2nd at Falmouth.

We urge the State Department not to permit such seizures, even if it should be necessary for the Secretary of State to give Mr. Spring Rice, the English Ambassador, an unpleasant half hour. For if we fail to take emphatic measures to protect legitimate cargoes sailing under the American flag, we commit not merely a serious breach of neutrality toward one of the belligerents, but we trample underfoot the rights of American citizens.

We commit a breach of neutrality because we depart from the traditional policy of the United States governing traffic with belligerents and neutrals in times of war. This departure, under the present circumstances, constitutes an unwarranted discrimination against Germany and her allies.

In every war that has raged in the past, including the Russo-Japanese conflict, the United States steadfastly held to the following principles:

Neutral nations have the right to ship in their own bottoms conditional contraband, such as foodstuffs, to a belligerent nation, provided the cargo is not consigned to the military or governmental authorities of the belligerent nation.

The neutral flag protects the neutral cargo.

This has been our policy; it is a humanitarian policy; it is an enlightened policy; it is a policy in accordance with the evolution of international law as opposed to international piracy. This policy naturally means that it is possible for us to ship foodstuff and other conditional contraband directly to Germany as well as to neutral nations who may be her neighbors. If we now depart from this accepted policy, we thereby support the starving-out policy against the central European powers proclaimed by England. For this departure reacts greatly to the disadvantage of Germany. A neutral nation which in time of war voluntarily surrenders one of its rights as a neutral to the grave disadvantage of one of the belligerents and to the advantage of the other, is guilty of the grossest violation of neutrality.

If President Wilson permits Mr. Bryan to surrender the protection of the American flag over American cargoes, he virtually joins the enemies of Germany. Portugal has declared war against Germany. Japan has seized Germany's possessions in the Pacific. But both countries at least have openly joined the Allies. If President Wilson fails to protect our legitimate trade with Germany, he will do more harm to Germany than either Portugal or Japan, while still wearing the mask of neutrality. He would initiate a policy of what has been called "malignant neutrality."

Not only would such a surrender be a blow at a friendly nation; the President, if he were to permit this new interpretation of American policy, would be recreant in his duty to his own country. Why should we surrender a trade of tremendous value as well as one of the sacred principles of American policy at the pleasure of England? Of what use is American citizenship, of what avail is an American merchant marine, if the Amercan flag ceases to protect American cargoes in American bottoms?

There is an aspect of the problem that may appeal even more to the President than commercial and political considerations. If we permit England to starve Germany and Austria, we permit her not only to starve German soldiers, but also German women and German children. We moreover permit her to starve the women and children of Belgium, for while Germany will do her duty by Belgium, she certainly will not feed the Belgians in preference to her own women and children. The purely humanitarian aspect alone makes it a crime for the United States to depart from the traditions upheld by every President up to Woodrow Wilson in every international crisis. In the present crisis the Amercan flag, unless cravenly furled before the Union Jack, protects not only American cargoes, but also the women and children of Belgium and of Germany.

Human suffering may be sometimes inevitable. Perhaps we must permit women and children to

starve, for the sake of an inspired principle. But certainly we cannot permit them to suffer from sheer cowardice; we cannot permit them to suffer if thereby we actually turn back the wheels of civilization. Private property is safe on land. Private property should also be safe on sea. This is the trend of evolution in international law. If we give up one of the principles safeguarding private property on the high seas, we take a backward step in international law. Indefinite as that law may be, there is at least a glimmer of definite progress as long as the United States upholds its traditional policy. But if we give up that policy, we hurl law at sea back into chaos.

The President can make his name shine forever in the annals of mankind if, instead of surrendering one of the hard fought privileges of civilized warfare, he will, on the contrary, exert all his influence so that what has merely been the policy of the United States in the past shall be clearly written into the international law of the future.

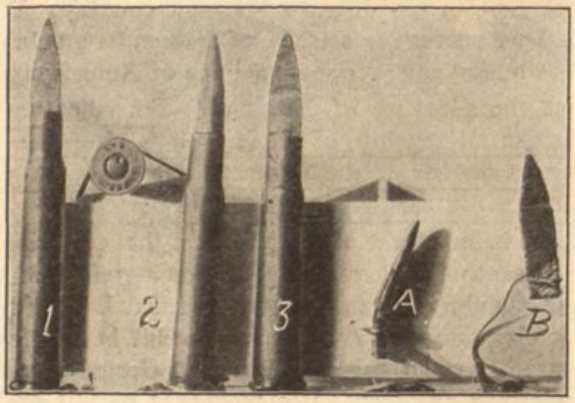
THE MANUFACTURE OF DUM-DUM BULLETS IN THE UNITED STATES

[THE FATHERLAND *herewith presents several photographs showing the effects of English dum-dum bullets used against German soldiers by British troops. We print these pictures with apologies to our readers, for we are utterly averse to the practice of parading the horrors of war before their eyes. But in this instance a departure from our rule is not only justified but essential to show Americans to what barbaric practices England resorts to in waging war. All civilized nations except England use a small-calibre bullet which makes a clean wound, which disables a combatant but does not disfigure or main him for life. Many of these bullets are manufactured in the United States and supplied to the Allies. The forthcoming denials are a technical evasion of the truth. Will Americans endorse this sort of neutrality?*—ED.]

THE German Ambassador to the United States has filed a protest with the State Department a few days ago concerning the flagrant violation by England of the Geneva Convention and of the Hague treaties forbidding the use of the so-called dum-dum bullets in warfare. Such bullets, manufactured in England, by Eley Brothers, London, as photographs in our possession clearly indicate, were furnished to British soldiers during the mobilization and also later at the battlefield of Mons.

The bullets delivered to the State Department which were contained in the original cartridge belt (see illustration 1) were handed over personally by British soldiers to the same person that put them at the disposal of the German Embassy. There cannot be the slightest doubt as to the identity of the bullets. The nature of the wounds caused by the use of dum-dum bullets may best be seen from some of the photographs taken by the Military Reserve Hospital at Halle and reproduced here. (See illustration.) All these men were wounded in combat with English troops.

From the military point of view no objection can be had to the use of the dum-dum bullets. War is waged for the purpose of destruction; the aim is to kill or at least to disable the enemy. Wounds from schrapnel or from grenades are not less harmful than those from dum-dums. But what we protest against is England's flagrant violation of the rules of international law!



1

The Cartridges shown on this photograph were manufactured by the Union Metallic Cartridge Co., of Bridgeport, Conn.

No. 1 shows the regulation U. S. Army service cartridge.

No. 2 shows the Dum-Dum bullets made for the British Army, as proven by the stamp on the bottom "L-E 303," which means "Lee-Enfield," the British Army rifle.

No. 3—The same cartridge with the bullet split lengthwise in order to show its construction.

a—This projectile, aside from the usual crimping to hold it firmly in the cartridge case, has a very much deeper cannelure which reaches almost to the soft lead core.

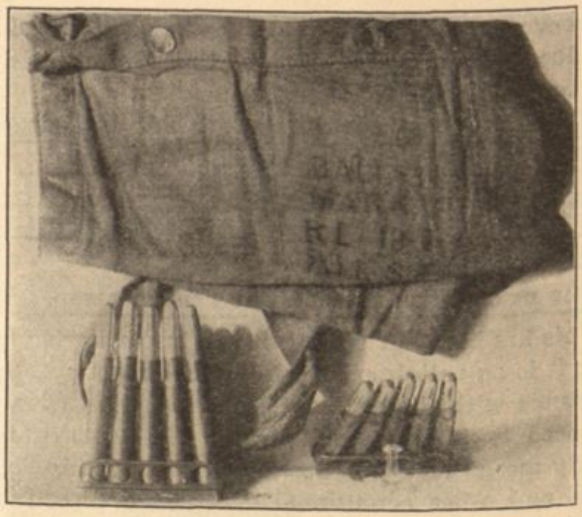
b—While the regulation bullet No. 1 is filled entirely with lead, No. 2 has a harder upper part of the core, probably consisting of Antimony or Babbitt Metal, while the lower part consists entirely of soft lead.

Effect—Through the shock upon impact the upper part of the core being separated from the lower part of the soft lead core by a small air space, receives a setback against the latter which is driven through the very much thinner wall of the cannelure, thus giving the mushroom or umbrella effect with the split jacket attached.

According to reliable sources millions of these cartridges have been manufactured and shipped to Canada or England.

It is important to note that a layman is not able to distinguish this cartridge from the regulation one by an inspection of the outside.

The use of these bullets in civilized warfare is a flagrant violation of International Law.



2

The cartridges shown in this photograph were supplied to the expeditionary force which departed from the North Wall, Dublin, on August 8, and landed at Ostend August 9. The Regiment was the Duke of Wellington's Infantry Corps. The bandolier is one taken from the ammunition boxes of the above regiment, and was shipped on the steamship "Lancfranc," one of the transports engaged in the transportation of men and ammunition of war. The "Lancfranc" is owned by the Lamport Holt Steamship Company, Liverpool. It will be noticed that these cartridges are an improved pattern of dum-dum, having lead inserted in nose of cartridge. But the nickel cover is cut through on four sides, making them more destructive than the old type of dum-dum.

The cartridges were manufactured by Eley Brothers, Ld., 254 Gray's Inn Road, London.

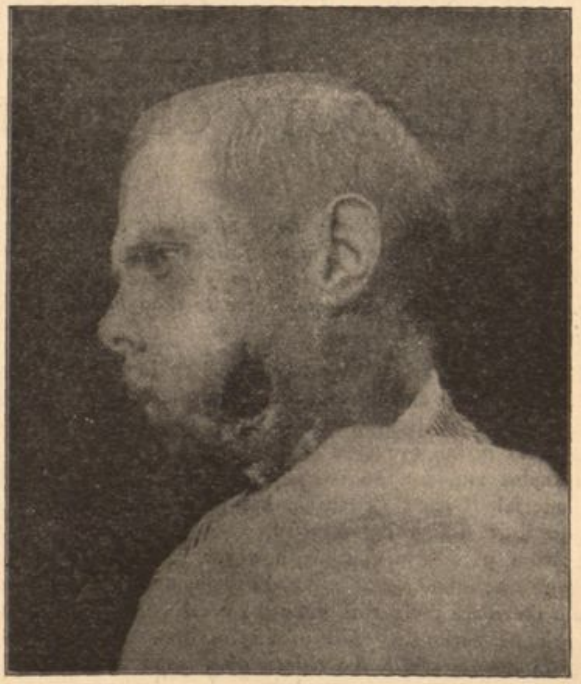
A weapon which all civilized nations have agreed to abolish is used by England. A weapon which is allowed only for the killing of wild beasts is used against German soldiers!

English industries seem to be too weak, too undeveloped to be able to manufacture all the war materials which England now needs in the war that she succeeded in forcing on Europe. The factories of the United States are called upon to help England in this slaughter which she intends to carry on three years, if necessary, for the benefit of the rest of civilized mankind. We do not object to this. Let the Bethlehem Steel Works and all the different branches of the small arms factory make use of this rare occasion for reaping a golden harvest for their shareholders, if they can reconcile it with their conscience.

But we think it our duty to protest against England's receiving assistance from America in her barbarous warfare which is in gross violation of the law of nations. We believe that in this, we shall be supported by every American citizen to whom the concept of neutrality is more than an empty word and who values his political conscience above the base desire for gain or profit.

Illustration No. 1 shows the bullets of the Union Metallic Cartridge Co. in Bridgeport, Conn., which were made for and de-

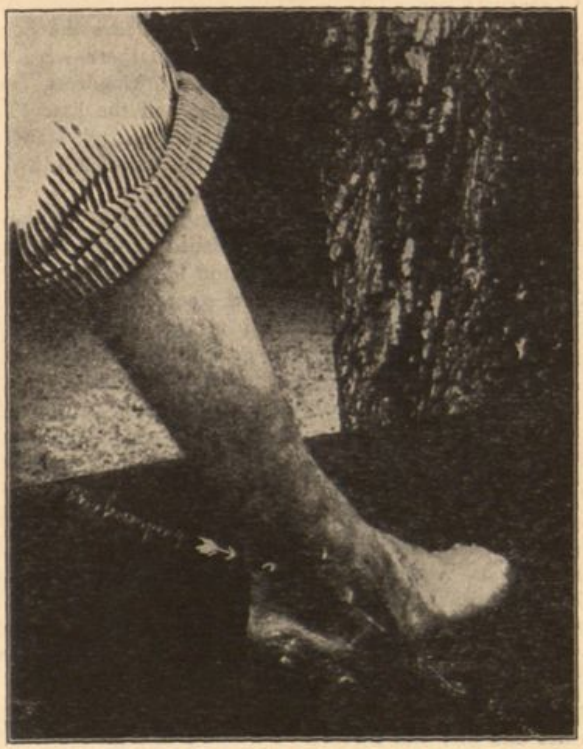
3



4

The arrow in picture three indicates the small hole made by a dum-dum bullet on entering the flesh. On picture four the terrible effect of this bullet can be clearly seen. The spreading of the lead creates a frightful and permanent wound. Ordinarily a wound made by the regulation bullet in the same part of the physiognomy is not considered particularly dangerous.

5



6

The small hole on the arm shown in picture five marks the entrance of the bullet and just beneath it the large and ugly cut denotes the havoc made as it ploughs its way out and gives another striking example of the dum-dum bullet's work. Picture six shows a foot mutilated almost beyond help. The arrow points to the entrance of the bullet and the large opening shows the deadly work wrought by the dum-dum.

livered to the English Army. According to the description, these bullets, on hitting an object, spread like an umbrella or a mushroom. But they are manufactured in a manner so crafty that they cannot be distinguished—at first sight—from any regular bullet. Thus the soldier is made to believe that he is using regular bullets and has no idea of the crime he is committing.

We hesitate to believe that the government of the United States will disregard the protest of the German Ambassador, even if the investigation of the existing laws, as announced by the Secretary of State Bryan, should result in a finding that there was no legal ground for interference.

We do not allege that the Union Metallic Cartridge Co. is acting in bad faith, and we wish to believe that those dum-dum bullets were sold in good faith to England "for sporting purposes" only, a fact to which nobody could reasonably object.

What we doubt, however, is the "sporting purpose" of those eight million (if not more) bullets. We are convinced of the fact that the majority of the American people are not willing to have the good reputation of their industries compromised and to be accused of collusion with any belligerent in violations of the law of nations.

Let us wish that the government will act before it is too late, so that in the future, we need not turn away in shame if one of those maimed and crippled victims should point to his wounds saying:

"Made in America!"

THE DUTY OF THE STATE TO THE CITIZEN

By Frank Koester

(This is the second in a series of articles dealing with the remarkable progress Germany has made as a great commercial nation. Mr. Koester points out in the following paper how the citizen in Germany subordinates himself to the State and how his motto "One for all and all for one" is literally carried out and has resulted in placing the Teuton in the front rank of nations. This article should appeal with particular force to thoughtful Americans confronted daily with the difficult problems arising in our own body politic.)

THE roots of national greatness lie deep in the character of the individual citizens of a state, and the oak of its progress is the measure of their sturdiness and vigor.

No great nation has ever appeared whose individual citizens were supine and characteristically self-interested, but wherever the material of good citizenship has gathered itself sufficiently together a great state has resulted.

A certain physical magnitude, however, is necessary to a state if it is to reach the highest national development, for small states, though there are those that show the great qualities of the great states, must necessarily fail to inspire their citizens with the powerful morale which the citizen of a great state experiences through the enormous power of the nation of which he is a part.

The very magnitude of a state thus gives it a vast added power far in excess of the power of a number of small states of an equal aggregate size.

This is exemplified in the history of what is now the German Empire. Scarcely more than a century ago there were three hundred separate governments, including kingdoms, grand duchies, duchies, principalities, free cities and the like. There were over 1,500 tariffs in existence between these states and they were of such insignificant power that the national spirit was largely dormant.

Napoleon overran them and consolidated them to 38, thus beginning the process which Bismarck finished hardly more than a half century later with the consolidation into the German Empire of the 25 units of which it is now composed.

The enormous power which has been the outgrowth of Bismarck's work is undoubtedly the greatest exemplification that there has ever been of the value of unity, the union of the states of the United States not even excepted, as they were never in reality disunited to the extent of making war on each other as were the German states, and the numbers suddenly brought into a state of unification were very much smaller.

When German unity was accomplished and the Germans came to regard themselves as Germans rather than as Bavarians, Hessins, Prussians, Wurtembergers, or Saxons, as the case might be, the psychological elements of a new national force came into existence and the morale of magnitude inspired the citizens of the new nation with a national spirit of almost unexampled ardency and patriotism.

Today three thousand Germans will charge the enemy's trenches and fifty will survive. Humanity is capable of nothing more. To what ideal do they sacrifice themselves? Nothing else than that of German unity, to the preservation of a national entity that has only come into existence within the memory of living men, but which inspires an enthusiasm and devotion which has never been surpassed in history.

The extraordinary progress which Germany has made within the short span of its unified existence is the expression in other fields of the same devotion which the German shows for German ideals on the battlefields.

It may with truth be claimed that any patriotic people will sacrifice themselves for their country on the battlefield with equal valor, and reasoning from this fact, it is easy to fall into the error of assuming that in peace their relations to their country will be marked with the same degree of devotion.

Such, however, is not the case. There are not lacking even instances in some countries of commanding officers of armies grafting on supplies at the same time that they risk their lives in battle.

The unique position of Germany today is that the nation as a nation is served by its citizens with respect and devotion. Its governing body is regarded with respect and this is because it commands respect by its actions. Less, undoubtedly, than any other country does Germany suffer from the deadening effects of partisan struggles while efficiency is demanded, surely obtained, and freely rendered by her public officials.

The secret of Germany's progress is largely due to her efficient public service.

But this, it must always be kept in mind, is not a thing apart from Germany, but an expression of the German character, more particularly of the public spirited phase of the German citizen's character.

The state is always the resultant of the character of its citizens and the citizen whose character includes a strong sense of public spirit can justly be said to be superior to the citizen whose character evinces no such phase, for public spiritedness means a willingness on the part of the individual to sacrifice his personal desires to the welfare of the whole.

A body of citizens ready to make such sacrifices will form a greater state than those unwilling to make sacrifices to the state.

This willingness and sense of duty of the individual to the group of individuals, the state, is a highly marked characteristic of the German and since the fact of German unity, it has had scope for exercise which it did not previously possess. Unity has been its opportunity, progress its abounding fruit.

But while a state is the resultant of the character of its citi-

zens, it is much more than an average of their qualities, indeed the morale altitude of a State approaches the altitude of the greatest conception of its greatest citizen multiplied by the morale force of all its citizens.

The force of a great conception animates every individual, widens his horizon, inspires his actions and gains for him the added reassurance that others, being similarly inspired, are by their devotion adding to the greatness of the state. This interaction raises the power of the state to a high coefficient and is the final expression of unity.

It is on a vast scale the fable of the seven sticks, but in the case of national unity, the alliance not only gains the value of the union of the individual forces but the individual force is so intensified that each stick becomes a rod of steel.

Such is German unity.

And the conception that has had perhaps the most powerful effect on German progress is that expressed by Frederick the Great and later re-enforced by Bismarck, the duty of the state to the citizen.

Many nations satisfy themselves with the theory that the duty which the citizen owes the state is the only duty that needs fulfilling in their mutual relations. But the German conception is that the state having been served by the citizen is in duty bound to serve the citizen in an equal if not greater degree.

This conception is an additional bulwark of strength since the citizen feeling that the state is a friend and not a mere parasite is inspired to still greater sacrifices.

This conception is one of the great secrets of German progress. It is the force in the frequent phrase "Alle für Ein, Ein für Alle (all for one, one for all), which is of such frequent occurrence. When carried into effect, as it is in Germany, it is an element of kultur, a civilization-ideal, of which the nation may well be proud.

The spread of such a principle to other countries meets with a powerful and determined opposition for the reason, largely, that it threatens the pockets of influential men of business who seeing their private interests threatened apply to the idea the term of paternalism and generally endeavor to make a bug-a-boo of it, as they do of any idea that has for them no bankable possibilities.

In a country which contains a large body of wealthy citizens who thus place their interests above the public welfare. a marked disruptive effect is observed and since the power which rules a country must always be entrusted to the hands of certain factions or bodies of men for periods of greater or less length, it is to the interests of unpatriotic men of wealth to encourage republican principles since the less government there is the greater will be their freedom to prey upon the helpless individual who under a more paternalistic government would be better protected.

The lover of liberty and freedom so called, while sincere enough in his belief in his principles, runs so far away from the regular paths of government that he finds himself in the wilds of the plunderers. Probably the freest and most independent citizen that ever lived was the American Indian, while the one subject to the greatest number of regulations is the modern German. The modern German certainly has less freedom of personal action than the Indian, but he just as certainly has a vastly greater freedom from the encroachments of his fellow citizens.

It is only a question of where you wish to draw the line, to what extent you are willing to dispense with your own personal license to preserve yourself from the personal license of others.

The German regards his civilization-ideal, his kultur, of "all for the state and the state for all" as a better system than the greater license which the citizens of other countries retain for themselves.

Is it better or is it not?

Before passing judgment upon it, its processes should be studied and its results understood, and countries ostensibly more democratic should question their institutions to find out whether they are really effective in securing to the citizens the degree of liberty aimed at, whether in place of a well organized, responsible and effective "paternalism" they do not have an inefficient irresponsible elusive and infinitely divided system of "democratic" powers preying upon the public instead of carrying out the will of the public as the German system undoubtedly does, whether in reality they do not have merely the forms of freedom and not the substance.

There does not appear to the German, conversant as he is with its processes and results, any valid objection either in theory or practice to the German system. That the nation should bear as far as practicable under modern conditions a fatherly relation to its citizens should not offer any violence to ideals of the most democratic. By the very complexity of modern life, the citizen is placed at the mercy of the ill-disposed among his brother-citizens to whose wiles and violence he would succumb but for the strong hand of government. Without government civilization would be impossible. This is at once the most obvious yet the most profound of social principles.

In some degree, therefore, government must act as the protection of the citizen, because it is better fitted to protect him than he is to protect himself. The most violent democrat cannot dispute the principle.

Does it not, therefore, follow that the government should afford the citizen every protection which can be afforded him by government provided such protection be afforded through its instrumentality more efficaciously than otherwise?

Anything less than this would be burdening the individual citizens with duties more expensive for them to perform as individuals than as a body social. Germans believe that Germany leads the world in efficiency and comprehensiveness of governmental operation. Her enemies hold her efficient system up to scorn and make it appear that the German citizen is an oppressed underling of the Kaiser. This ridiculous propaganda is instigated and supported by capitalistic influences who see in what may be termed the greater social functioning, diminishing opportunities for profitable employment of their capital. They misrepresent Germany and German results in every possible way not only to her disadvantage but much more to the disadvantage of other countries who would adopt, to a still greater extent, the expedients she has found so profitable.

There was a time when every householder in New York was compelled by law to keep a light lit in front of his house. Today the city buys electric current for street illumination from a private company. In the future, no doubt, it will supply its own current. In the past its citizens were compelled to pave the streets in front of their houses. Today the city operates its own paving plants. In the past, education was costly and there were no libraries. Today the city provides a vast school system, and constructs and conducts one of the greatest libraries in the world free to all citizens.

At what point in such a process does the government become "paternalistic."

In the light of German progress, the charges so freely advanced against her institutions and systems are as ridiculous to the German as the charge of "paternalism" against the public library would be to the New Yorker.

At most the question is but one of constantly changing expediency, to what extent the body social should act in its collective capacity and to what extent as individuals.

Germans believe that everything that the state can do better than the citizen should be done by the state. An active body of Americans believe that the state should do nothing except those things which are utterly impossible to the citizen acting individually. The choice of these views must be left to the public. Undoubtedly, much lies in the personal character of the citizen. The German character is more amenable to discipline and uniformity, more decisive in execution than the American. The degree to which the state may assume a fatherly attitude may

safely perhaps be less in a country like America where the male parent himself is somewhat overrun by his progenity than in Germany where parental authority has a different significance.

The German idea of the duty of the state to the citizen is that it should exercise every function which may contribute to his welfare provided the state's exercise of such function is more efficient than the exercise of such function individually. In the concrete expression of Frederick the Great, "It is the business of a sovereign to alleviate human misery."

The judgment upon such a system is necessarily a judgment of facts, a judgment as to whether human conditions are alleviated, but to judge the facts, the facts must be known, yet the facts about Germany are but little known in America. Even noted politicians and famous professors in public utterances base criticisms of German affairs upon postulations utterly false, the result of their almost complete ignorance of conditions. Conclusions based upon lack of knowledge of facts cannot fail to be misleading. They discolor public opinion, breed prejudice and serve as a barrier against the proper and friendly relation of two great nations, a result no one would deplore more than their authors, did they know the truth.

A fair working knowledge of what Germany is doing is an indispensable requirement for everyone who wishes to keep abreast of the times. It is, indeed, a duty to know what conditions are, in order not to be misled by the uninformed.

Such a knowledge can only be gained by an unprejudiced consideration of the facts in the case, and it is to the presentation of these facts that the present chapters are devoted. And the facts will startle not only Americans but Germans as well, particularly those long in this country who have gotten out of touch with the march of progress abroad. They deserve the most careful consideration of every well-informed reader.

(In the next article Mr. Koester will discuss how the Germans control their public utilities.)

AMERICA'S GIFT TO THE WORLD---PEACE

(From *The Evening Post*, New York, Dec. 14, 1914)

GROWING realization of the vast amount of war material being shipped from this country to the Allied belligerents is stirring peace advocates throughout the nation to the support of the several bills now before Congress designed to prohibit this exportation, and thereby, as their proponents claim, to effect a more strict neutrality and a speedy termination of the war. George Sylvester Viereck, editor of THE FATHERLAND, left for Washington to-day to supply some of these export figures to Senator Hitchcock, for use in his efforts to secure the passage of his bill forbidding the furnishing of war materials to belligerent nations.

Mr. Viereck, in spite of his known German sympathies, is in the present instance prompted, he asserts, only by the humane motives which he shares with other American citizens. While unwilling to go to the extreme taken by Senator Works, whose bill, introduced last Thursday, aims to stop the shipment to belligerent nations of all supplies, including food and horses, whether contraband or not, Mr. Viereck contends that the dependence of the Allies upon American munitions of war is so great that it lies within our power to bring about peace in sixty days by shutting off the supply. To do this is, in his opinion, a moral duty which confronts us, however justified such an export trade may seem in international law. At the present time, though she be slow to realize it, America, Mr. Viereck says, is in a position to give to the whole world a worthy Christmas present—a guarantee of the speedy cessation of the war.

What, from a more selfish view, might be expected to make a stronger appeal to the American people is the possible avoidance by the same means of a danger pointed out by Mr. Viereck, in the feverish activity of our armament factories. Basing his argument upon the assertion that all our arms and powder manufacturing plants have European contracts for their entire output for two years and a half, he declares that their growing importance and influence would be such at the expiration of the present war that inevitably we should find ourselves saddled with our own Krupps or Creusots or Vickars. Out of their efforts to create a demand for larger American armaments, and provide work for their otherwise idle factories, would come, he fears, the same sort of agitation which brought Europe to arms.

Should Control Factories

Those who wish to keep the United States out of disastrous armament races and to preserve her fitness as a final arbiter through the unquestioned observance of a perfect neutrality ought, Mr. Viereck believes, to make common cause against the wholesale manufacture and shipment of instruments of war. Just as the manufacture of poisons is subjected to control and regulation, so ought the business of making arms and putting them in the hands of the belligerents be checked and regulated.

The figures which Mr. Viereck has gathered indicate that something like twenty million pounds of powder have been contracted for in this country or already shipped. More than five hundred million cartridges have been sold, including those already delivered, and orders for more than one million rifles have been accepted. Fifteen hundred machine guns, nine hundred 6-inch howitzers, ten carloads of war aeroplanes, and two hundred armored machine-gun motor cars are only a part of the material which armament makers have sold in the United States and are expecting to deliver within the next few months.

"What better Christmas present could the United States give the world," questioned Mr. Viereck, "than a piece of legislation which would inevitably end this war?

Would End War

"It is undoubtedly true that were the war material from the United States withheld, the war would come to an end in sixty days or less. The Allies are without the facilities for carrying on a contest on such a large scale. The very size of their contracts with manufacturers in this country is proof of that. In trade circles it is estimated that every week three million cartridges are shipped from the United States to France.

"While France, in case the American supplies were cut off, could carry on the war, having some factories of her own, she sorely needs the 900 heavy field howitzers which the Bethlehem Steel Company is to deliver within eighteen months. England finds herself in a difficult position, and could not go on enlarging her forces on the present scale without the hundreds of thousands of rifles and millions of rounds of ammunition being shipped to her from the United States.

"As for Russia, she would be immediately at the end of her resources were the American markets closed. She posesses but one factory of any consequence, the Putilow Works, and a strike was reported there only a few days ago.

"The compilations I have made are by no means complete; they include material which have been shipped, and that which has been ordered, or contracted for. England is getting from the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company 200,000 rifles of regulation 303-calibre, with 200 million cartridges. The Union Metallic Cartridge Company will also send to England its total output of artillery cartridge cases.

"From the Winchester Arms Company, England is getting 200,000 rifles, 303-calibre, and 200 million cartridges, besides 500,000 rifles of 22-calibre, with ammunition to fit, which small rifles are to be used for drilling purposes. The Colt Works, where even larger orders are said to be pending, have sold 1,500 machine guns and 50,000 revolvers to England; the Autocar Company has sold to the British, 200 armored motor-cars, with machine guns; and the DuPont Powder Company, four million pounds of powder.

"Besides the 900 six-inch howitzers which the Bethlehem Steel Company is to deliver to France within eighteen months, shell cases for these guns will be supplied to the French by the same concern. In addition, France is to receive from the du Pont Powder Company seven million pounds of powder. She has ordered 100,000 Remington rifles of 7-millimetre calibre, and thirteen million cartridges.

"Russia has orders with the Bethlehem Steel Company for from forty to fifty 9.2-inch guns, of which eight were shipped via Vancouver on the steamship Novgorod to Vladivostok, with which cargo was also shipped part of the order for shell cases for the entire lot. Russian orders for artillery ammunition with the Crucible Steel Company are estimated to amount to $12,000,000, and from the Winchester Repeating Arms Company she has ordered 100,000 carbines, calibre 30-40, and one hundred million cartridges for the same.

"From the Du Pont Powder Company for artillery and infantry cartridges, Russia has ordered two thousand tons of powder. With various firms she has contracted for aeroplanes, ten carloads of which, sold by the Wright Company, were shipped on the Novgorod.

For Aeroplane Arrows

"In connection with the aeroplanes, 4,000,000 aerial arrows were ordered by Russia. In trade circles the rumor is current that the Union Twist Reel Company and the Union Twist Drill Company, with other concerns, are endeavoring to secure an order from the Allies for the delivery of 1,000,000 arrows per day.

"The orders for artillery ammunition cover the whole output of the combined American factories for the next two and one-half years. This seems to show that the Allies are determined to carry on the war beyond this period, with the help of the American industries. The question, then, is, Is the United States, through the furnishing of guns, ammunition, and powder, prolonging the war? And is the benefit derived by a few families from these war-material orders an equivalent to the losses caused to trade in general by the prolongation of the war? And at the end of the war will the United States be in a position to take the role of an arbiter? Will not the German people, as well as other neutrals, whose trade has suffered through the prolongation of the war, righteously object?

"Then, too, those who oppose the increase of the armaments of the United States and the enlarging of the army should consider what will happen after this war when ammunition and powder factories which have built new plants see the danger of a complete standstill. In order to keep these factories busy when the war is over, the American people will be called upon for additional activity in the direction of larger armaments. And it should be remembered that not without reason has it been stated that Europe was forced to this war by powerful ammunition and gun works."

Mr. Viereck has in his possession material like that presented to the State Department by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, upon which he bases charges that the British soldiers have used dum-dum bullets. And he reiterates the Ambassador's assertion that of the cartridges sold by the Union Metallic Cartridge Company to the British, some eight million containing dum-dum bullets have already been shipped.

"GERMANY'S HOUR OF DESTINY"

By Col. H. F. Frobenius

THIS little book, retailed at 25 cents and published in English by THE FATHERLAND, first appeared last March and has already entered upon its twelfth edition. It is the German answer to a work written some years ago by Homer Lea, an American soldier who won fame at the time of the Boxer outberak in China. Frank, earnest, genuine in tone and in statement, it offers a clear-cut study of the international situation that brought on the present war. It possesses, also, the great merit of brevity.

In this book one finds naught of the "mailed fist," of "sabre-rattling" or any of the other bogies which the opponents of Germany and her ally conjure up. It strives, instead, to explain, calmly and logically, what a German patriot believes to be his country's viewpoint. It is just the sort of document that should appeal to the American reader of open mind who refuses to allow the quantity, rather than the quality, of information to aid him in framing his judgment. It serves not to shake our neutrality, but to strengthen it.

The author describes the motives and aims of the chief powers now engaged in the struggle across the seas. For many years they have been playing a gigantic game. The moves and counter-moves, indeed, can be traced for centuries on the map of the world. Diplomatically they have reached a deadlock. Choosing, then, to ignore the fact that Germany has spent far less on armaments than they have, and accusing her of a "militarism," which, however, has kept the peace for more than forty years, her three great antagonists have been preparing to break the peace and to use the armaments: Russia—to throw down the walls of Berlin and Vienna, which bar the way to Constantinople and the North Atlantic; England—to dismantle the fleet that guards a growing merchant marine, and France—to regain the territories lost in an earlier war.

From a national standpoint, as nations are constituted to-day, the desires of Russia, England and France are perfectly legitimate; but so also are the interests of Germany and Austria-Hungary. It is only fair, therefore, that the American who loves his country and hates hypocrisy should "hear the other side," especially when it is presented in so candid and straightforward a fashion.

WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, Columbia University.

The erstwhile American chum of the Kaiser, Poultney Bigelow, is now contributing his little mite to villify the people and country which he once glorified in his feeble history of the German War of Liberation, long since forgotten along with its author. It would make mighty interesting reading why Poultney is no longer singing the praises of the Kaiser. Wouldn't it though!

THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

Edited by
GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK
FREDERICK F. SCHRADER

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When you have finished reading this number, don't lay it aside, but pass it on to your friends who may be anxious to know the other side of the great European conflict.

BEWARE GREAT BRITAIN

What does Great Britain mean by protesting to this country against the 80% law recently enacted in Arizona? The more we reflect upon this the more we realize the great peril which menaces the United States. The law was wholly enacted to check the yellow race on the Pacific side of the continent. Any respectable white man may easily become a citizen of any State.

To reimburse the Japanese for their aid in the present war England promises three things: To finance them, to give them free rights in the Pacific, and to secure their present designs in the Pacific. The second clause of the contract means: to get equal rights for the Japanese in this country. Hence the British protest.

The Japanese are our natural enemies. Lately without money, the financial resources to conduct war, they could not harm us. Now, with financial aid from their ally, Great Britain, they are getting ready. Recent cable dispatches inform us that Japan has no intention of returning Kia-Chaou to China; nor will they evacuate the German islands in the Pacific, one of them in the island group in which the United States has possessions. It marks the first advance—a naval station—toward Hawaii. Another dispatch says that Japan has three dreadnoughts and several other warships under way. They are being built with British money. For whom are these preparations intended? Let any thinking American answer the question.

England and Japan are working together. What are we doing to ward off the danger?

Governor Johnson of California and Governor Hunt of Arizona should act at once. They should call a conference of State Governors to discuss the situation.

SHAW: ENGLAND PROVOKED THE WAR

Daring Irishman's Comments Anent French "Yellow Book" Make Good Reading

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW has published an article in the *New Statesman* anent, the French "Yellow Book," in which he again charges that England provoked the war. We extract some of the most salient paragraphs:

"For centuries now the Lion has held to one idea, that none shall be greater than England on land and none as great on the sea. To him it has been nothing whether a rival to England was better or worse than England.

"England right or wrong; England, complete with her own native corruptions and oppressions, no less than her own native greatness and glory, had risen all English from the conflict and held the balance of power in her hand. For a hundred years no Englishman knew what it was to turn pale at the possibility of an invasion. For more than two generations the Lion lay and basked and smelt no foe that with a pat of his paw he could not dispose of.

"Then a rival arose again. Battles more terrible than Waterloo were fought against the same foe, but it was not England that won them. The Lion rose and began to watch with the old instinct stirred in him. He heard the distant song of 'Deutschland Ueber Alles.' Something in him said 'Never that while I live.'

"The rival built a warship, built another, and openly challenged the Lion's sovereignty of the sea. That was the end. From that moment it was only a question when to spring, for a lion, with that one idea at heart, with that necessity deep in his very bowels, must be crafty, must win at all hazards, no matter how long he crouches before the right moment comes.

"You see it coming in the Yellow Book. Germany with Austria, Russia with France, stalk each other with a finger on the trigger. France avoiding a fight and Russia gradually arming herself and training for it; Austria speculating on it; all, even Austria, afraid of the Lion's rival, Germany.

"France, always manœuvring for peace, being outnumbered, at last finds Germany defiant of her, and Russia, and contemptuously sure she can crush one with the right hand, and the other with the left, yet fears the Lion. It is well known that if he comes to the aid of France and Russia the odds will be too terrible even for the victors of Sedan. France suddenly bullies Germany; tells her to clear out of Morocco and to clear out sharp. Germany looks at the Lion and sees him with quivering tail about to spring. The odds are too great.

"With mortification tearing her heart Germany clears out, successfully bullied. For the first time since the rise of her star the Lion is balked, but there are new forces that the Lion must take account of. If a rival will not fight it is not easy to attack him, and Germany will not fight unless the Lion can be detached from France and Russia, yet, she is sick with the humiliation of that bullying and knows that nothing but riding down the bullies can restore her prestige and heal her wounded pride.

"The Lion broods and broods. Deep in his subconsciousness stirs the knowledge that Germany will never fight unless, unless—the Lion does not quite know what, does not want to know what, but disinterested observers complete the sentence thus: unless Germany can be persuaded that the Lion is taking a fancy to Germany, is becoming a bit pacifist and will not fight.

"Then Asquith and Grey with good conscience found

themselves busily persuading the world that the Lion was not bound to help France and Russia. When the great day of Armageddon came they persuaded the nation, persuaded the House of Commons, persuaded their own Cabinet, and at last, at least, persuaded Germany, and the Lion crouched almost before he was ready.

"The devil's own luck struck down the Archduke by the hand of an assassin. Austria saw Servia in her grasp at last. She flew at Servia, Russia flew at Austria; Germany flew at France, and the Lion, with a mighty roar, sprang at last and in a flash had his teeth and claws in the rival of England and will not now let her go for all the pacifists and socialists in the world until he is either killed or is back on the Waterloo pedestal again.

"I am a socialist *and know well that the Lion's day has gone by* and that the bravest lion gets shot in the long run. I foresee that his victory will not be like the old victories and lead to a century of security. I know that it will create a situation more dangerous than the situation six months ago."

ADMIRAL COUNT VON SPEE

WE print on the cover of this week's issue a portrait of the late Admiral Count von Spee, the heroic commander of the German squadron which, after destroying the British squadron of Admiral Craddock, had himself to yield to a British fleet four times more powerful than his own. Nothing that the German navy has achieved forms a higher tribute to its courage and efficiency than the battle in which Admiral von Spee lost his life along with 2,000 gallant German tars. Three German ships went down still firing when the water was washing their decks. When he met Craddock's squadron on November 1, the odds were more than even in favor of the British. The *Good Hope,* Craddock's flagship, carried 9-inch guns; the *Gneisenau* and *Scharnhorst* only 8-inch guns. Without coaling stations, without opportunities to scrape his ships or make repairs, no basis of operations, getting provisions wherever possible and deprived of the use of his wireless, the German commander on December 8 met a British squadron of two dreadnoughts and six large cruisers. Considering that one British dreadnought has a tonnage equal to the *Gneisenau* and *Scharnhorst* together, and a gun range almost double that of the largest of the German cruisers engaged, that the *Leipsig, Nürnberg* and *Dresden* were small cruisers of hardly 4,000 tons, operating under the handicap named, the defeat of the Germans after a five hours' battle against such odds is a tribute to German seamanship, and reflects more glory on the vanquished than the victors. The mysterious silence which the British have observed regarding the battle, except as to the general result, is the best evidence that England is not excessively proud of its achievement, and lends color to the rumor that it is concealing heavy losses—one report fixing the British casualties at three warships sunk. At last accounts the *Dresden* had made her escape. Her commander is Capt. Koehler, who rescued the besieged Americans at Tampico and by his threat to bombard the town unless the harrassed fugitives were permitted to depart, endeared himself to all Americans.

"MY NORMANDY"

(The Wurtemberg papers recently published a poem written by a French prisoner of war. The prisoner is a professor of German language and literature in a university in Normandy. The interesting part of the story is that he wrote the poem in German. The following translation of the poem is the work of Mr. Frederick F. Schrader.)

Alien tongue and alien legions,
  Alien scenes around me teem.
Am I still in fancy's regions?
  Do I wake or do I dream?
Still I hear the roar and rattle
  Of the cannon, fierce and deep,
And I see the god of battle
  O'er my native valleys sweep.
Still the dull reverberation
  Of the thunder fills my ear;
Scenes of carnage, desolation,
  Haunt my memory even here.
From embattled walls my vision
  Sweeps o'er alien land and dome,
While my heart on holy mission
  Sends a thousand greetings home.
Where the shades of night are falling—
  Yonder, where I fought for thee,
Thee for whom my heart is calling:
  My belovéd Normandy.

Yonder sun, serenely beaming,
  Shines alike on friend and foe;
Over yonder, shells are screaming,
  Battles raging to and fro.
Here a peace-enjoying nation,
  Far from tumult, strife and dread—
Would that war's fierce devastation
  Had descended here instead.
These the rude barbarian minions,
  Planning early, planning late,
To dismember our dominions,
  Filled with envy and with hate?
Were these homes and pleasant places
  Fashioned by barbarian hands?
No, I say! No noble graces
  Ever throve on barren lands.
Quiet, love of home, submission,
  Faith in God, is what I see;
Pleasing prospects greet my vision,
  Beautiful as Normandy.

When they led us through the city,
  Enemies, cast down in cheer,
Throngs were watching us in pity,
  And in many an eye a tear.
Not as chained slaves did they meet us,
  Bent beneath the ruler's rod;
But as equals did they greet us,
  Brothers still in sight of God.
Who, then, fanned this conflagration,
  Filled out hearts with fierce distrust
Of this proud and noble nation,
  Calm and sober, strong, robust?
France, thy gallant sons are dying,
  And thy fields are desolate;
Not thy foeman, but a lying
  Friend has sealed thy iron fate.
Traitrous friend, thy favor suing,
  Dragged thee down in infamy,
And in thy complete undoing
  My belovéd Normandy.

AMBASSADOR MORGENTHAU IS "ACTIVE"

TWICE the United States has narrowly escaped being drawn into the European war. Once when a warning shot was fired across the bow of a launch of the *Tennessee* from a Turkish fort to impede its entry into mined waters, an act described by Capt. Decker as "not hostile," though this qualifying statement was suppressed in Washington for several days for mysterious reasons; and again when our Ambassador to Turkey, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, informed the Porte that he would demand his passports unless the British colony in Constantinople was allowed to leave the city. This latter occurrence has created hardly any attention in the United States. The facts are revealed by the London *Chronicle* in a letter from Athens, and they are so important that they merit a wider interest than they have received.

We read in the London dispatch conveying this information that the English colony was not allowed to leave the city, that "the action of the Turks caused a panic among the British refugees, but the American Ambassador assured them he would endeavor to get them away next day." We read further: *"Ambassador Morgenthau formally advised the Turkish Government that unless the British colony was allowed to depart he would demand his passports. The Turks, the letter says, had no desire to fight America as well as the Allies, so they gave in."*

Mr. Morgenthau's "activity" is highly praised in England, we are told, as why on earth should not our interference in this case come in for high praise? Is it not generous and heroic of the United States to threaten to go to war in the cause of humanity? No doubt the English "Colony" of Constantinople would have had to forego its accustomed morning "tub" and its five-o'clock-teas; no doubt it would have been subjected to all kinds of bally annoyances in a Turkish Concentration Camp. It was a high-minded act of our government to save helpless women and children from the horrors of such a fate. We endorse and applaud Mr. Morgenthau, if his prompt action is to be a precedent for an impartial policy on the part of the administration.

At the outbreak of the war one of the first acts of the English Government was to drive all German, Austrian and Hungarian male residents from their homes and impound them in concentration camps. A mob was unleashed and set upon helpless men, women and children in the streets of London. This mob destroyed their shops, their homes, and killed and maimed many of them in a riot described by the London *Mail*, as outdoing Russian pogroms.

There are upward of 20,000 men in these concentration camps, under conditions which cry to heaven. Their wives and children are beggars in the streets. Our government, although entrusted with the protection of German, Austrian and Hungarian subjects, as well as those of Great Britain, has accomplished little or nothing in alleviating the suffering of these unfortunates.

Bearing this in mind, under what authority did Mr. Morgenthau proceed when he erected the unhindered departure of the English residents of Constantinople into a conditional issue on which he made dependent his demand for his passports as the preliminary step to a state of war between the United States and Turkey?

If the State Department is willing to precipitate this country into war because Englishmen are threatened with concentration camps in a country which they themselves provoked into war, why does it not instruct Ambassador Page to display some of Mr. Morgenthau's "activity" in behalf of the suffering Germans in England?

Can you supply the answer, dear reader?

FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS

IN no manner have the New York sympathizers with Germany and Austria-Hungary demonstrated their enthusiasm so well as in the patronage accorded the great relief bazaar for the benefit of German and Austro-Hungarian widows and orphans, now being held at the vast armory of the 71st Regiment. Although it has been open nearly two weeks, there has not been a single day that the capacity of the hall has been approximately equal to the crowds clamoring for admission. Thousands have been turned away daily. The bazaar will remain open until December 22, and possibly longer. The liberal spirit of the German and Austrian-Hungarian people is shown in the costly contributions made, one German donating a valuable house and lot. The receipts the first day aggregated nearly $18,000.

IN MEMORIAM

To Admiral von Spee and the Men of His Squadron, Who Died Off the Falkland Islands, December 8, 1914

By Frederick H. Martens

OUTRANGED, outnumbered—not outfought—
In foreign seas you found your grave:
True to the creed that honor taught,
Firm in the faith that makes men brave.

It is no shame to strive and yield,
The battle lost, to bow to Fate;
Yet nobler, on the stricken field,
To die unconquered and elate.

To leave no trophy to the foe:
While battle-flags defiant wave
To sink, and fathoms deep below
Still guard your guns to mark your grave!

DANISH WRITER FOR GERMANY

Karin Michaelis, the eminent Danish novelist, recently wrote to the *Zeit* of Vienna a letter condemning the hatred of everything German with which the Danes have been innoculated and in which the younger generation has been reared to manhood. She calls attention to the widespread welcome which Germany and Austria have always extended to the intellectual contributions of Denmark, and how Germany has always received the Danes with open arms. She declares that she has never, during many and protracted visits to Germany and Austria, discovered the slightest tendency of barbarism in the German nation. On the contrary, there is no nation on earth which is at bottom so tender and sympathetic.

"I wish," writes Karin Michaelis, "that these lines might reach the eyes of all for whom they possess an interest as a sincere tribute from one who, while Germany is called a nation of barbarians, would be proud of the title."

ENGLISH ALIENS IN NEW YORK

While the allied press of New York is all for England, it is not unprofitable to get a line on what the English sojourners in our midst are doing to help pay taxes and support the government of the United States. Of the total number of aliens in New York City, the English-born constitute 32½ per cent. of the population. Of the total number of aliens of more than seven years' residence in the United States they constitute 84 per cent. (leaving only 16 per cent. of all other aliens not citizens of the country). Of the total number of Englishmen catechised by the officials of New York City for jury duty from January 1, 1912, to June 15, 1914, 96½ per cent. were aliens, approximately 40 per cent. of whom had been in the country more than 15 years. These figures are from official sources. They speak volumes.

CONGRATULATIONS, MR. RIDDER

ONE of the largest and finest special numbers ever published by a New York newspaper was issued by the *Staats Zeitung* last Sunday in commemoration of its eightieth anniversary. For eight decades this great newspaper has stood at the head of the German press in the United States, and under the management of Mr. Hermann Ridder to-day is as representative of the German element in America as in its infancy. The daily circulation is something above 70,000. Its editorial staff is one of the ablest in America, and its news service, foreign and domestic, covers every field. Since the war, Mr. Ridder's English column in the daily issue, has done a great deal to clear up misunderstandings regarding Germany's part in the conflict. Eleven special editions now come from its presses every afternoon to keep its readers advised of the developments abroad.

Great Britain has made many things contraband of war which were not regarded as contraband of war when this conflict began. But in behalf of the press of a free and neutral nation the *World* emphatically protests against the assumption of the British censorship that news from Germany to the United States is contraband of war and that it may be freely confiscated in the process of transmission.

"We shall have a good deal to say about English censorship when the liberty of the press is restored," declares the London *Times*. The time to say it is now. If the liberty of the press is to wait upon a tyrannical and despotic censorship for its restoration it will never be restored.

"The War Horror"

This fascinating book has a vital lesson to America. It tells the "why" of many things in connection with this war, upon which there has been considerable doubt in the minds of many Americans. For example, do you know that $500,000 bought the control of a Nation; that the "Money Ring" decreed this war? *Do you know who is really to blame?* All these subjects and many other important articles will be found in the 89 pages of this little book. It's just the right size (5 x 7) to slip into your pocket and read while travelling—and the price is only ten cents, postpaid. Send now for your copy.

The Fatherland 1123 Broadway New York City

The German White Book

There are many original telegrams and notes included in the pages of "The German White Book." It would be impossible to find a more authentic, truthful and actual account of the cause of this great and unfortunate European conflict. You need this book. It will help you to see the facts as they really are. It contains 32 pages of new and vitally interesting facts.

The Price is Ten Cents

The Fatherland 1123 Broadway New York City

"Truth About Germany Facts About the War"

This is the volume that has so greatly influenced public opinion that the Allies have been forced to prepare another book in which they will attempt to answer the unassailable truth brought forth by Germany's foremost men and women.

In the words of Prof. Burgess, it should be in the hands of every man, woman and child in the United States. It is representative of all that is best in Germany.

It Costs Only 10 Cents

The Fatherland 1123 Broadway New York City

THE GREAT WORK OF THE GERMANISTIC SOCIETY OF CHICAGO

A FEW weeks after the declaration of war the Germanistic Society of Chicago announced that it planned "to issue a series of pamphlets to appear from time to time dealing with the war in Europe and its underlying causes." These pamphlets were "to serve the cause of truth, to correct misrepresentations, and to exemplify the spirit of objectivity and fair play." This program in every way admirable has been carried out, possibly excepting the reviewer's own pamphlet, with marked consistency. A brief summary of each of the six articles thus far issued will illustrate the scope and character of the work intended.

The first pamphlet, entitled "Germany and the Peace of Europe," by Ferdinand Schevill, Professor of History at the University of Chicago, is a model of moderation and fairness. Professor Schevill shows how the history of Europe since 1870 proves decisively that the real causes of the present war are not German ambitions but rather that they lie down "at the very roots of our culture, that they lie in our wild pursuit of wealth, in our rampant commercialism, in our race hatreds, in our insufficient love of our fellow men, in our competitive and military psychology, and in a hundred other things constituting in their totality what we boastingly refer to as our civilization."

John W. Burgess, Emeritus Professor of Constitutional law in Columbia University, writes the second article, "The Causes of the European Conflict." Professor Burgess traces here briefly and dispassionately the diplomatic manoeuvering, which begun by Edward VII culminated in the "hour of Armageddon," when the German Emperor vainly strove for peace. In the third article, Raymond E. Swing, of the *Daily News* of Chicago, who was in Germany at the outbreak of the war, makes clear the significance of the diplomatic interchanges during the last week of July and describes graphically the splendid spirit in which the whole of Germany is backing the Kaiser. The fourth pamphlet contains the speeches and proceedings of that famous session of the German Reichstag which was held on August 4th. These documents give undeniable evidence of the striking spirit of unanimity with which all parties in Germany, including the socialists, are convinced that this is a war of defence against the dangers of Russian aggression.

In the fifth pamphlet, "Germany's Fateful Hour," Kuno Francke, Professor of History of German Literature at Harvard University, analyzes with clear insight the factors which led each of the belligerent powers to enter the war. Professor Francke concludes that of all the states now at war Germany "tried hardest to maintain peace * * * For Germany knows that the conflict into which she now has been forced can add nothing to her present greatness and may wreck her whole national existence." The sixth pamphlet, written by the present reviewer, is entitled "German 'Atrocities' and International Law." In this I have sought to weigh carefully and fairly the measure of Germany's guilt or innocence on the various charges which have been urged against her. Analyzed in this way, German "Atrocities," with one or two exceptions, appear either as the creations of a partisan press or as actions justified both by international law and by international practice.

The Germanistic Society of Chicago, in its spirit of liberality typical of a large percentage of German-Americans, is striving to accomplish an important task. It is to be hoped that this Society may in this way do something to create here in America that spirit of genuine neutrality—without which we shall surely fail to play our role as the one great neutral nation—a role which may bring peace to a distracted continent.

JAMES G. McDONALD,
Prof. of History, University of Indiana.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

A London dispatch of December 9 informs the United States that it cost the British government $22,000 to bring the remains

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of Whitelaw Reid, late ambassador to England and owner of the New York *Tribune*, to America. The *Tribune* is now a loyal subject of King George.

FRANCE WAS DECEIVED

The New York *Evening Post* has received through a member of the Yale faculty, "from a distinguished French scholar, with four sons in the army, whose name would be at once recognized by American specialists," the following comment on the war:

"I cannot longer endure the thought of this frightful carnage. But alas! England would listen to nothing. The occasion is too good for her to disembarrass herself of a troublesome rival. As if it were possible to exterminate 65 millions of the most energetic men in Europe, those best fitted for growth and most determined to do everything to attain it! The more they are degraded, the more they rouse their spirit to raise themselves again; and the whole affair will constantly have to be begun over again. And at the moment, we are dispatching to the slaughter the few men that we have, to pursue the British chimera of the extermination of the German. I have not met a single man of Gallic blood who realizes that it is a chimera. It is for you, Americans, to make it understood."

The Germans found a letter in Antwerp addressed to the Belgian minister of war by the director of the gymnasium at Mecheln, complaining of the looting done by the 3d Belgian line regiment quartered in the school buildings. The letter charges that the Belgian soldiers stole 350 bottles of wine, all supplies on hand, and broke open private cases and the saving banks of his children; also they stole the director's boots and laundry. The letter is dated September 26 and asserts that the looting was done under the very eyes of the officers, literally: *"Pillage incroyable commis sous la surveillance des chefs militaire résponsables."* Presumably this was all charged to "the German barbarians."

Recently it was stated that 720 Jewish soldiers in the German army have received their patents as officers. The *Jewish Chronicle*, the leading Hebrew paper in England, complains bitterly of the shabby treatment accorded Jews in the British army. A number of Jews volunteered for service, says the paper. The recruiting officer told them he regretted that he had to reject them; but the Jews were subjected to such insulting treatment in the British army that it was necessary to bar them. He would use his efforts to form a detachment of young Jewish volunteers separate from the regular troops. Another tribute to the liberal spirit of Great Britain! About 19,000 Jewish soldiers are fighting in Belgium for the Franco-Anglican cause, and about 25 English-Jewish soldiers have been killed in the English army.

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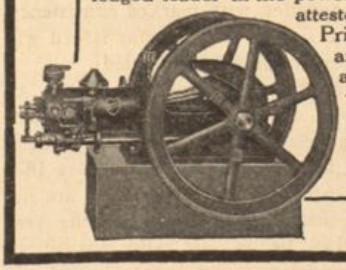

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